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Japanese Government Should Continue Repatriation Work

Masaharu Hatanaka, board-chairman of the Japan-Korea Association, met on May 25 Councilor Uyama of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and demanded the Japanese government extend for another year the term of the Repatriation Agreement of Korean Citizens in Japan as there are still many repatriates-to-be to the DPRK.

Councilor Uyama expressed the Japanese government's intention of discontinuing the repatriation work, saying: "The Japanese Government intends to repeal the repatriation agreement this year and switch forwards the present group repatriation to individual one," alleging talking about the "decrease" of the applicants for repatriation.

It is clear enough that the Japanese government is plotting to complicate the question of extending the term of the repatriation agreement, in order to pave the way for successful political bargaining with the South Korean military clique.

In an attempt to promote, on the one hand, the advance of Japanese money capital into South Korea, and the other, re-invasion of the land by the Japanese militarists, the Japanese government is making efforts to deprive the Korean citizens in Japan of this fundamental human right.

This is a challenge to humanitarianism as well as a hostile attitude towards the Korean people.

Earlier, representatives of the Japan Association for Assisting Korean Citizens in Repatriation, demanded the Japanese government extend the repatriation agreement.

As is well known, some 76,140 Korean citizens have so far been repatriated to their fatherland, where they are now enjoying a hopeful and happy life.

Meanwhile, the repatriation work is now being smoothly carried out and there are still many compatriots applying for repatriation to the fatherland.

Accordingly, the Japanese government is required to carry out continuously the repatriation work on the basis of the present repatriation agreement, as long as there are any applicants.

The right of Korean citizens in Japan to be repatriated to their fatherland is one of the most fundamental human rights which can not be trampled upon by any reasons.

To return to their homeland – this is an inviolable right of human beings.

The repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to the DPRK should be continued as long as there are any applicants. And the repatriation agreement should remain effective until all the applicants have been returned to their fatherland.

All the Korean citizens in Japan, who command the full support of the Japanese people, will fight more courageously to get the Japanese government to continue the repatriation work, in defiance of the intrigues on the part of the Japanese government to obstruct their repatriation to the fatherland. They will also shatter the "South Korea-Japan Talks" aimed at sabotaging the repatriation work and obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea.

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General Ass'n Protests Against Japanese Government

The 29th Enlarged Central Committee of the General Association of Koreans in Japan on May 31 adopted a resolution, in connection with the recent Japanese government's malicious intention of discontinuing the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to the DPRK. Demanding strongly the Japanese government abandon its irrational attitude toward the repatriation work, the resolution says:

The repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to the DPRK started since Dec. 14, 1959, on the basis of the repatriation agreement signed between the DPRK-Japan Red Cross Societies in August of the year. The repatriation work has been smoothly carried out, taking so far a total of 76,140 Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland – the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They are now enjoying a happy new life there.

However, the Japanese government authorities recently made the unjustifiable assertion that it would repeal the current repatriation agreement within this year and switch the present repatriation to "individual one." This is clearly aimed at substantially obstructing the repatriation.

It is only too clear that the recent attitude of the Japanese government toward the repatriation derives from its political intention of settling as early as possible the "South Korea-Japan Talks" with the South Korean Pak Chung Hi military "regime."

Such an attitude of the Japanese government fragrantly infringes upon the spirit of the Repatriation Agreement and demonstrates clearly its unfriendly policy toward the DPRK.

The Japanese government is required to continue smoothly the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to the DPRK, so long as there are any applicants for repatriation, on the basis of the current repatriation agreement whose reasonableness and justness have been already testified.

If the Japanese government tries to obstruct the repatriation work for the sake of its unjustifiable political aim, it is sure to meet with strong opposition from the Korean and Japanese peoples, and fierce denunciation from the world public.

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables to Premier Janos Kadar on His Birthday

PYONGYANG, May 25 (KCNA)-Premier Kim Il Sung addressed today the following telegram of greeting to Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Prime Minister of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the latter's 50th birthday:

I extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet of the DPRK and in my own, warm congratulations to you, an outstanding party and state figure of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of your 50th birthday.

Already at an early age, you started revolutionary activities against the fascist ruling system and for the freedom and independence of the Hungarian people and today, too, are devoting all your energy to the socialist construction of the country.

The Korean people rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes made by the fraternal Hungarian people in the socialist construction of the country under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government.

I wish you good health and fresh success in your work for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism and for the prosperity and development of the Hungarian People's Republic against the aggressive policy of the imperialists.

Review of South Korean Situation in May

1. Military Fascist Rule of Terror During Past Year Dooms Pak Chung Hi Clique to Ruin

During the past month, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi clique exhausted every foul means to cover up the actual South Korean situation, which, contrary to their fond expectations at the time of the military coup one year ago, is heading towards total collapse.

The masters and their servants tried in every way to get out of the fix in which they found themselves, by intensifying fascist rule of terror upon various strata of the South Korean people, staging "anti-Communist" farces, fanning war hysteria and by stepping up criminal machinations to put South Korea more tightly into the clutches of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

The Pak Chung Hi clique were foolish enough to stage a series of "functions" to show off their imaginary "achievements," on the occasion of the so-called "first anniversary of the May 16 revolution." An "industrial exhibition," where "foreign goods," not "home-made goods," were put on display; a "film festival," held with the participation of hackwriters and mummers of a few Southeast Asian countries under U.S. imperialist rule; stereotyped government-patronized "celebration meetings," where people were driven out at the point of the bayonet, and so on and so forth.

Last month, the masters and their servants were busier blowing "anti-Communist" trumpets than ever before. In mid-May the U.S. imperialists gathered hurriedly "anti-Communist" servants from every nook and corner of Asia to hold an "Asian anti-Communist extraordinary conference" in Seoul. At this puppet show starring Pak Chung Hi, this docile running-dog of U.S. imperialism deplored that the fierce flames of anti-imperialist, anti-puppet struggle now sweeping the whole of Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam," cannot be looked on with utter indifference," until at last he was the first to propose a motion to form an "anti-Communist crusade" to cope with the critical situation confronting them. The Pak Chung Hi clique went so far as to send a group of puppet army officers to South Vietnam as an advance contingent, before staging this abominable "anti-Communist" puppet show.

All this patently shows that the Pak Chung Hi clique, a traitorous clique that can hardly survive even for a moment without their U.S. masters' patronage, stop at nothing to commit an unpardonable traitorous act of selling out the compatriots in the interests their masters' aggressive policy and that the U.S. imperialists leave no stones unturned to pave a new war by intensifying their reckless play with fire in various parts of Southeast Asia and aggravating tensions in Korea.

In an attempt to bring their dirty maneuvers to fruition, the U.S. imperialists dispatched to South Korea last May, such war-like gents as Collins, Syde and Clarthe U.S. army and naval leaders in the Pacific areas to encourage the Pak Chung Hi clique.

In the meantime, early in May the U.S. imperialists called ex-Premier of Japan Shigeru Yoshida, a pro-American militarist boss, to Washington, apparently with an intention to step up the re-invasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists. After "discussing with him the Korean question as a central topic," they called his special attention to the earliest possible solution of the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

Needless to say, all these "capital ideas" were hatched out by the Wall Street millionaires in their vain attempt to save their colonial rule helpless heading for total failure in South Korea.

But much cry and little wool! What followed their falsifications of all hues and whopping lies, is nothing but a stark reality of the nation-wide anti-American struggle of the South Korean people which spreads like wildfire throughout this part of Korea.

Herein we see the helpless shadow of their former self that is trembling for fear of death.

2. Economic Crisis and Acute Food Shortage

The main trend in the South Korean situation last May was a further aggravation of the economic situation caused by the misrule and oppressive administration of the Pak Chung Hi clique during the past year.

In addition to 1,378 medium and small enterprises closed down since the beginning of this year, some 860 medium civil engineering and construction and trading concerns were forced to discontinue their business during the April-May period. In Taegu alone, some 230 medium and small textile mills suspended operation indefinitely.

Money circulation was paralized and commercial business plunged into an unprecedentedly depressed state.

The revenue of the military "regime" decreased. Deficits in the budget for the current fiscal year are estimated at 100,000 million huan. Currency issue jumped by 3,100 million huan during the past month. As a result, currency issue totaled 330,000 million huan as of the end of April. Prices rose by an average of 1.2 per cent in April, compared with the previous month.

Food shortage, which swept South Korea earlier than usual, reached a climax in May.

Families on the verge of starvation are estimated to number 1,900,000 in June, or 40 per cent of the total households.

Developments last May in the South Korean situation were not an exception. Only they provided fresh proof that the South Korean economy and people's living cannot be improved as long as South Korea is occupied by the U.S. imperialists and so long as their colonial rule continues there.

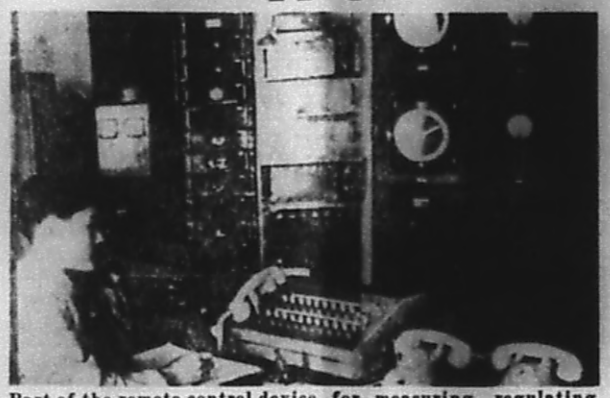
3. U.S. Monopoly Capitalists Hell-bent on Plundering S. Korean People More

The military fascist regime, concerned over the sharpening economic crisis and rising people's indignation, strengthened its traitorous economic dependence on foreign forces.

Meanwhile, the U.S. monopoly capitalists made up their mind to further strengthen their control over the South Korean economy. Their new design on

(Continued on Page 2)

Remote Control System Introduced in Supply of Electricity



Part of the remote control device for measuring, regulating and managing the operation of electric equipment.

PYONGYANG, May 26(KCNA) – The electric supply station of the Electric Industrial Administration of the Heavy Industrial Commission has introduced a remote control system in the supply of eletricity for the first time in our country. The remote control equipment was manufactured of late by the Chullima automation laboratory of the electric research institute under the Heavy Industrial Commission.

The remote control system is composed of remote measuring, remote signaling and remote operation.

Thanks to the introduction of the remote control system, the center can smoothly control the operation of each set of electric equipment of the power systems in various localities and the voltage, power and current of electricity flowing through the wire.

The combined equipment with high accuracy and sensitiveness can operate simultaneously several parts, if necessary. Now this device can directly operate objects within a distance of up to one hundred km.

The remote control technicians of the above institute devised the assembling of the equipment in response to the decision of the August, 1960 Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Korean Workers' Party calling for an overall technical innovation movement in all spheres of the national economy.

The introduction of the remote control system, another great success in the implementation of the tasks for technical revolution, is of great significance in the enhancement of the capacity of electricity circulation between the east and west of the country.

New Success in Technical Innovation

PYONGYANG, May 31(KCNA) –The technicians of the measuring instrument shop of the Sungjin Steel Works have succeeded in manufacturing a special high-frequency generator. The introduction of this device into steel making will lift the steel ingot output by 5,000 tons a year while saving 4,500,000 kw/h of electricity. The analysis of elements of carbon and sulphur in steel production will be carried out in thirty seconds and the precision of analysis will be pretty high.

Meanwhile, Open Hearth No. 1 of the steel shop of the Whanghai Iron Works cut the time of a heat by 40 minutes on an average and one hour and thirty minutes at maximum since the middle of May.

This innovation was made through the application of a new raw material charging method called "encircling method." The cut of the time of a heat by one hour at each open hearth of the shop is tantamount to the erection of a new open hearth of 100 ton capacity.

Title of Merited Fisherman and Fishemen's Day Instituted

PYONGYANG May 25 (KCNA)–The DPRK Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree on instituting the Title of Merited Fisherman and the Fishermen's Day.

The decree dad May 23 instituted March 22 as the Day of Fisherman in honour of the heroic labour struggle of the fishery workers for implementing the fishery policy of the Korean Workers' Party.

According to the regulations, the Title of Merited Fisherman is awarded to the captains, cheif engineers and fishing, sea cultivation and fish breeding workers and technicians with more than 8 years service in this domain who have distinguished themselves in the struggle for carrying through the fishery policy of the Korean Workers' Party.

Six Heights to be Scaled in 1962

Height of 800,000 Tons of Aquatic Products

(1)

Occupying the height of 800,000 tons of aquatic products—this is one of the most important revolutionary tasks for improving remarkably the people's living, a task set for the first 3-year period of the Seven-Year Plan presented by the historic Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

Under conditions of the still undeveloped state in Korea's stock breeding, it is important to the diet of the Korean people to develop rapidly the aquatic products industry.

Korea, surrounded by the sea on three sides, has boundless aquatic resources. The Korean waters abound in giltheads (stonefish), hairtails, horse-mackerels (saures), mackerels, sardines, pollacks and many other kinds of fishes, in addition to crabs, lobsters, abalones, wreathe shells, Miyok seaweeds and other marine plants.

Our ancestors tried hard to utilize these resources but the levels of fishing techniques in those times were so low under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism that it was almost impossible to utilize these resources fully.

But the situation today fundamentally differs. The Korean people have become the real masters of their country and the Korean waters. Further, there are now firm material and technical foundations for them to fully utilize the marine resources.

The present fishing industry of North Korea has been changed into a modernized industry, with large motor-driven fishing boats, including 400-500 ton trawl boats, 3000 ton mother ships, 300-hp whaling boats, and 200-hp deep-sea drag-net vessels.

In order to catch more fish by scientific means, special detecting teams, equipped with modern techniques such as shoal detectors, radio communication equipment and even planes, have been strengthened.

About 70 per cent of the total hauls of marine products are by mechanized work.

Further, during the Seven-Year Plan period the fishing industry will be supplied with a great number of large and medium fishing vessels including 270-1,200 ton trawlers and 3,500-10,000 ton refrigerator ships and factory ships.

Thus, the fishing industry is yearly increasing its hauls, successfully achieving the target of 700,000 tons last year.

This figure is more than double that of 260,000 tons for 1944.

(2)

In order to discuss the task set for the fishing industry by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, the task of scaling the height of 800,000 tons of marine products, a "National Meeting of Frontrankers in Fishing Industry" was held in Pyongyang between Feb.12 and 14.

After the meeting, fishery workers in North Korea are now exerting their energies to achieve the tasks set by the Party, and in response to the call of Marshal Kim Il Sung to "catch fish all the year round without any season's restriction, catch fish in groups and individually, catch fish near the shore and in the deep sea, catch fish on big and small boats, and catch this fish and that fish–and by all means."

Especially, young men and women who have gone into this domain in response to the call of the Party "Let's go to the sea, youth!" are playing significant role in scaling the height of 800,000 tons of aquatic products.

(3)

What concrete and practical measures is the Korean Workers' Party taking and what guidance is it giving in order to conquer the height of 800,000 tons of aquatic products?

(1) Increasing Fish Catches

The Party is endeavouring to help increase fish catches, introducing various fishing methods to catch more migrating fishes and deep-sea fishes and various kinds of high priced fish in the East Sea, while using frogfish nets and so on, overcoming seasonal restrictions on fishing work and locating new fishing grounds in the Yellow Sea.

(2) Fish Breeding and Farming

While expanding bases for deep-sea fishing operations, the Party is paying deep attention to a further development of the fishing industry by utilizing vast coastal areas, and advancing further fish breeding and farming in the lakes and to the preservation of aquatic products so that the people may be plentifully supplied with fish rich in nourishment.

(3) Construction of Fishing Boats and Mechanization of Fishery

The Party is endeavoring to further develop the fishery industry, taking the following measures–increased facilities for repairing fishing vessels and for preparing them for fishing operation, expansion of facilities on land for the fishing industry, as well as increased utilization of existing fishing boats, more fishing operations per boat. The Party has been taking measures for the mechanization of fishery and marine products processing, for saving labour by introducing advanced techniques to open up more possibilities of developing the fishing industry.

(4) Improving the Method of Leadership

To develop more smoothly fishing enterprises, the Party has been making efforts to improve the method of work of supervisors and chairmen of management committees.

That is, the Party is leading them so that they may rectify the mistake of regarding popular appeal and slogan-shouting as guidance, establish as early as possible a work system in which they can extend guidance flexibly and in a coordinated way, and set up a style of work based upon popular initiation so that they can go down into the masses to work side by side with them.

When the height of 800,000 tons of marine products has been scaled, per capita consumption of marine products will amount to 80 kg.

This figure is above the consumption level in the most advanced country. Suppose the per capita production of marine products in Japan is 60 kg, the production level in our country will be easily imagined.

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152nd Meeting of MAC Held

U.S. Violations of Armistice Accord Flayed

KAESONG, May 25(KCNA)- The 152nd Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on May 25 at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side.

At the meeting the Korean-Chinese side lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against its illegal shipping into South Korea of two naval vessels and one helicopter squadron in gross violation of the preamble and sub-paragraph 13-D of the Armistice Agreement despite the repeated protests of the Korean-Chinese side.

Major General Jang Jung Whan, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, pointed out that the recent criminal acts coincided with the facts that the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique under their control are expanding military set-ups in South Korea, pressganging South Korean youth and the middle-aged into the puppet army en masse, incessantly staging provocative military manoeuvres in the vicinity of the demilitarized zone and that head servants of the White House and Pentagon are frequenting South Korea one after another and ranting about "combat readiness."

(Continued from Page 1)

Review of S. Korean Situation In May

South Korea is fully explained by the recent visit to South Korea of a "U.S. Industrial Inspection Group," consisting of representatives of 20 U.S. monopoly concerns and banks. The inspection group was headed by Van Fleet, notorious Wall Street servant.

During its stay in South Korea, the inspection group not only inspected the current situation in the South Korean industry, but examined closely the "Five-Year Plan" to meddle in the financial affairs and economic planning of the military "regime."

The representatives of the U.S. monopoly concerns picked out some sections favorable to their investment and to increased super profits. They also laid foundations for authorizing them to seize the lifelines of the selected sections.

As the U.S. big concerns stepped up their economic inroads into South Korea, the moves of Japanese Zaibatsu concerns became more and more active there.

Following the "Japanese Economic Inspection Group," the "Industrial Inspection Group of Fukuoka Prefecture," another reconnaissance party, visited South Korea on May 19. And a group of 20 businessmen is to visit there from Yamaguchi Pref. in the near future.

A series of moves on the part of Japanese monopoly concerns are a graphic illustration of their vicious intrigues to re-invade South Korea, with U.S. imperialism as their captain, and to plunder the South Korean people at their will.

The Pak Chung Hi clique, however, are going to surrender the economic lifelines of the country to the U.S. and Japanese monopoly concerns, as faithful guides for their invasion of South Korea.

Only a shameful end is in store for those who are trying to survive at the sacrifice of national interests.

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Ikeda Challenges to Korea's Peaceful Unification

At the national meeting for election measures of the Japan Liberal Democratic Party held on May 23, Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda stated that "North Korea is hampering the unification of Korea by opposing the unification plan of the United Nations."

These remarks are an intolerable calumny, slander and provocation against the Korean people and insolent twaddle.

Ikeda once again dragged into the light of day the ugly colour of the Japanese militarist clique obsessed by the wild ambitions of reaggression against Korea as despicable stooges of U.S. imperialism, by making such venomous outpouring against the Korean people, peddling the old U.N. unification plan" junk, an aggressive slogan of the U.S. imperialists now stands naked.

It is nobody's secret today that the U.N. flag is being used in Korea as a cover for the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

The "unification plan of the United Nations" is a trite aggressive slogan of the U.S. imperialists intended to achieve the aggressive aim which they failed to attain by way of war, if not to legalize the artificial division of Korea.

It requires little penetration to get an insight into the black-heart of Ikeda who challenged the Korean people, parroting this shameless aggressive slogan of the U.S. imperialists. In this, he seeks a pretext for the realization of revasion of South Korea and reveals his intention to serve actively the U.S. imperialists as a tool in their aggressive war clamour against the Korean people.

The Japanese militarists, at the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, are supplying continuously equipment and munitions to the South Korean puppet army, providing a base to the U.S. imperialists in the aggressive war in southeast Asia and are even talking about "dispatching troops to the southeast Asian area.

"Economic Development in South Korea"—A Transparent Lie

The speech made on May 21 at the "Foreign Press Club in Seoul" by U.S. ambassador Berger is a whopping lie as well well as a desperate cry of a drowning man.

Alleging that the South Korean economy "developed" last year "thanks to the U.S. aid," Berger claimed in his speech that this year promises "greater development." This is the glaring revelation of the habitual U.S. liars.

To graphically refute the falsehood of the South Korean economic "development" so stressed by Berger, only a few data they themselves made public are enough.

Even according to heavily doctored figures of the "military regime," the operation rate of the industrial equipment of South Korea fell from 47 per cent in 1960 to 41 per cent last year due to the shortage of funds and raw materials as well as marketing difficulties.

Owing to the shortage of revenue caused by economic ruin, 14 per cent of last year's budget could not be fulfilled and it went in the red 20 per cent of the total disbursement, amounting to 100 billion huan.

Such increase of overpayment has brought forth the swelling of currency volume. From the time of the military "coup" to the end of March this year it rose by 47 per cent. Accordingly, commodity prices shot up by some 20 per cent last year and 9.6 per cent in the first 3 months of this year.

The South Korean rural conditions took a more critical turn last year, especially after the "coup," and food fell short of the required amount by 760,000 tons.

Even the fragmentary news carried by the South Korean Press shows that in mid-April 800,000–900,000 households in rural villages and 500,000 households in urban areas needed urgent relief and the figure will grow to 40 per cent of the total population.

The Japanese paper Asahi Shinbun wrote about such catastrophic crisis, saying that since January last year, starting from the reduction of huan exchange value, inflation has become worse and owing to the dwindling of consumption and electricity shortage, in particular, production has declined and the economic world fallen into the state of stagnation.

And the UPI, one of the Wall Street serving news agencies, stated that the South Korean economy has slipped into the most acute recession since the Korean War.

Contrary to the barking of Berger about the "encouraging prospect" of South Korean economy, even the opinion of the New York Times asserts that there was no hope of enlivening the South Korean economy.

We are not surprised to hear his slanders against the northern part of the Republic which has been turned into an earthly paradise on the basis of the national economy striding forward in 7 league boots. He decribes aggression and pillage as "aid" and destruction as "construction, talking about the "improvement of people's living and "inspiring" success when the U.S. imperialists have swallowed up the South Korean economy and are forcing mass starvation upon more than 6 million unemployed and semi-employed and millions of foodless peasants.

He is telling thinly veiled lies turning away from the stark reality and defying the derision and contempt of the world people.

Military Air Bases in S.Korea Expanded

SEOUL, May 24–The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Chung Hi military fascist clique have recently built a new air force supply centre in the Teagu area, North Kyungsang Province, according to a report of South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin in Seoul.

One of the biggest and most modern of its kind in the east, the centre will supply all the materials needed by the South Korean air force, the report added.

Meanwhile, the construction of an auxiliary air bases and two supply depots in Kwangju and Waikwan is being planned, the report said.

More Repoters Arrested in S. Korea

SEOUL, May 28–The Pak Chung Hi military fascist villains illegally detained on May 28 reporter Shin Yong Soon of Tong-a Ilbo and reporter Cho Dong Oh of Minkook Ilbo, according to a report of the South Korean News Agency Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul.

These journalists, according to the report, covered on May 27 the case in which Chang Do Yung who was kicked out by the Pak Chung Hi clique with whom he had staged the fascist military coup, helped Chang Kyung Keun, former chairman of the Policy Making Committee of the Liberal Party, flee to Japan for fear of the punishment by the people after the April popular uprising in 1960.

The military hooligans who are seeking pretexts for the suppression of the press arrested them under the unreasonable charge of "spoiling the effect of a secret document."

Another Scheme Against Journalists In South Korea

SEOUL, May 30–The "Public Information Bureau Chief" of the Pak Chung Hi military regime declared on May 29 that the "self purification can now hardly be expected in the press circles" of South Korea and revealed the intention to persecute and expel a large number of pressmen and journalists.

He said that "those who perverted the truth hand in glove with other forces" than the military clique would be made the objects of expulsion and added that the number was quite large.

Freedom of Trade Union Activities in South Korea Demanded

SEOUL, May 28(Sanupkyungje Shinmoon)–Some 50 employees of the "Hankook Power Company" demanded on May 7 the freedom of trade union activities and democratic rights.

They denounced the fascist suppression by the military clique who forced only "duties" upon the 'trade union members" and called the military to account for not giving them due rights.

And they strongly demanded the "normalization of the election of deputies" to trade union organisations, according to the free will of the workers.

The Pak Chung Hi clique have converted the trade union organizations completely into their tools and planted their bootlickers in them and deprived the workers of the elementary democratic rights such as those to assembly, strike and demonstration.

A S.Korean Technician in Miserable Situation

South Korean Daily Chosun Ilbo recently carried a report about the tragic plight of the family of South Korean Meteorological technician Chang Kwang Soo.

The paper says:

"More meteorological workers are needed for a correct weather forecast," said the observatory authorities some time ago. But these remarks are out of keeping with the lot of 39 year-old Chang Kwang Soo who, with 20 old years of experiences in weather forecast and meteorological observation, now finds himself carrying excrement pails.

When the "government" refused to hire this veteran meteorological technician because of "old age," he made up his mind to breed pigs.

He spent his property for buying pigs. But from where was the fodder to come?

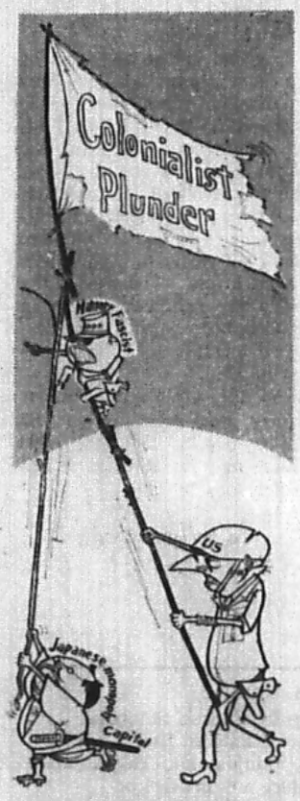
Mr. Chang went out into the street with pails. He walked around the street of Seoul to collect slop. But the poor Seoul dwellers spared even kitchen waste. Thus the 10 pigs were reduced to a street stall...the street stall to a coolie-rack, the coolie-rack to excrement pails and the excrement pails to a rag man's basket...

A disease attacked Mr. Chang who slept only 5 hours a day. Beri-beri and hevatitis brought him down in January.

The neighbours collected rice for Mr. Chang. They also gave coal to him. Very grateful, Mr. Chang tried to get up, but his strength let him down. His wife Mrs. Pak Jung Hyun, 34, roamed about the streets to gather cigarette butts and his three children enrolled in a primary school were now unable to attend school any more.

The family could afford one meal a day thanks to the toil of Mrs. Chang who did not complain about the helplessness of her husband, however hard the life was. What is worse, his 10-year-old son Nak Jin fell ill due to malnutrition.

All that is left of the family property is an empty pan and a qulet wet with cold sweat.



Let's defend this banner to the last ! —Che Jun—

Ever Worsening South Korean Financial Situation

"A country which has more bank notes than paper..." a western correspondent thus described South Korea after visiting there, communicating on the deplorable financial situation of South Korea(South Korean Paper Taegu Maiil Shinmoon May 24, 1961).

The unstable South Korean financial situation has been further aggravated during the past one year since the Pak Chung Hi military fascist villains, lackeys of U.S. imperialism, climbed to power.

This finds concentric expression in the empty national treasury and ever worsening inflation. During the 7 months and a half following the military coup, the note issue moved up by 50 per cent, reaching 180 billion 627 million huan (The monthly survey of the "Bank of Korea," February 1962). The circulation is swelling sharply owing to the random issue of bank notes by U.S. imperialism and military hoodlums for converting the military-police expenses.

Between May 15 last year, the day before the military coup, and the end of April this year, the currency jumped to 330 billion huan, a 47 per cent increase (Radio Seoul, May 10, 1962).

As Pusan Ilbo pointed out on September 8, 1961 inconvertible bank notes are ever flowing the circulation channels, for "the currency is swelling thus while the commodity supply is shrinking further due to the decline in production."

As a result, bank notes of small denominations are becoming useless in circulation. As of the end of 1961, the proportion of the 1,000 huan and 500 huan bank notes held 29.6 per cent of the money in circulation. But at the end of April last year the percentage of 1,000 huan bank notes alone grew to 73 per cent and to 86 per cent at the end of December of the same year (The monthly survey of the "Bank of Korea," February 1962).

All this has paralysed the functions of the South Korean financial organs. As against 1960, a decrease of 21.7 per cent was noted in 1961 in the total deposit holdings of the "industrial bank" which mainly deals with investment and loan in the domain of industry.

The circulation rate of bank deposits dropped from 8.4 to 7.1 during the same period.

The debts of the financial organs swelled from 24 billion 600 million huan in 1960 to 35 billion 100 million hwan in 1961.

Well illustrative of the woeful financial situation is the increase of the dishonored cheque by 371.8 per cent between 1955 and 1961.

Such aggravation of the South Korean financial situation is one of the main factors accelerating the bankruptcy of the South Korean economy.

"It is no exaggeration to say that suffering and tight knots facing the South Korean economy find concentrated expression in the following three phenomena—depression, price hike and inflation," said South Korean paper Pusan Ilbo on September 8, 1961.

The financial situation of South Korea will become still worse tomorrow.

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (4)

The Party enforced a land reform for farmers, an 8-hour labour day and a social insurance system for workers and a law of equal rights for both sexes, thereby emancipating and rallying them around the Party. The Party nationalized key industries.

Through these democratic reforms, the reactionary forces were completely deprived of their political and economic foundations.

Thus, as was pointed out by Marshal Kim Il Sung, "a new people's democracy was established in North Korea and this part of Korea was turned into a base of the Korean revolution, into a powerful material foundation for peaceful unification of the fatherland."

As soon as the democratic revolutionary tasks were fulfilled, the Party lost no time in developing the people's regime into a regime of proletarian dictatorship and in skillfully organizing and mobilizing the popular masses in the struggle to fulfill the tasks of the transitional period leading to socialism.

This was aimed at further consolidating the northern half of the Republic as a united political force and strengthening the material foundations of the democratic base still more.

Unfolding a movement for the general mobilization of the spirit of founding a state on the basis of the people's surging enthusiasm and rapidly restoring the ruined national economy, the Party vigorously made preparations for the transition to socialist revolution.

In this way, the democratic base was created and strengthened at a rapid tempo and its might grew like an impregnable castle.

After the Korean armistice, the Party unswervingly upheld its policy line continuously to strengthen politically, economically and militarily the revolutionary base under the conditions of armistice and further under the conditions in which the country's unification and independence are not yet achieved.

The difficulties confronting us after the war were beyond description. The Korean people suffered war damage without a parallel in history. During the three-year war they suffered a loss, which amounted to six times as much as the total output in 1949.

The Korean people had to rise from among the ruins to build everything anew; they had no wherewithalls at all immediately after the war to turn out even a brick, a handful of cement or a scrap of iron.

Moreover, the people were tired out as a result of the war. Losing confidence in the post-war reconstruction work, some people wavered in face of difficulties. Taking advantage of the straits where the Party found itself, anti-revolutionary, anti-Party factionalists made frontal attacks on the Party and began to betray the revolution openly.

Meanwhile, the international rectionary forces, while unfolding a large-scale "anti-Communist" propaganda campaign, were frantically engrossed in preparing a new war, and the Syngman Rhee clique were clamouring for a "march northward" day in and day out.

Responding to this, reactionary elements remaining in North Korea, began to raise their ugly heads.

Despite an unbroken chain of difficulties, the Party took an optimistic view of the revolution, raising problems boldly and on a principled stand and solving them determinedly one after another.

Just an army makes a general attack on the whole front, not on a part of the front, the Party worked out a plan unprecedented in history to occupy the heights of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture at a time.

Already during the period of the Three-Year Plan for post-war reconstruction, the Party succeeded in restoring the national economy and stabilizing and improving people's living, by consistently upholding its creative economic policy line of giving priority to heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

By continuously upholding this economic policy line also during the Five-Year Plan period, the Party further consolidated the economic foundations of socialism and solved fundamentlaly the problems of people's clothing, food and housing.

The Party organized and led a grand "Chullima"(flying horse) march. ("Chullima" is a legendary horse that is said to have run a thousand leagues at a leap)

Thus, the Party established in North Korea a socialist system free from exploitation and oppression in a matter of only several years, completely healing the wounds of the war. The Party has turned North Korea into a mighty socialist industrial-agricultural state, far surpassing Japan, the former colonialist ruler over our country, in the per capita output of main industrial products.

The total industrial output of our country grew 3.5 times during the four years from 1957 to 1960 and 7.5 times that in 1944. Our country caught up, in less than 6-7 years after the war, with the levels of industrial development in advanced capitalist countries, which it took more than 70-80 years to attain their present levels. The per capita textile output of our country in 1960 reached 19 metres, registering an increase of 138 times that in 1944.

The total grain output of our country grew rapidly from 2.87 million tons in 1956 to 3.803 million tons in 1960 and to 4.83 million tons in 1961.

(To be continued)

Folk Songs Unearthed

PYONGYANG, May 31 (KCNA)–The Central Committees of the Musicians' Union and the Writers' Union have lately unearthed some 50 pieces of Korean folk songs and adapted them to the sentiments and aspiration of our people.

The folk songs left over by our ancestors and handed down for centuries have different characteristics, forms and contents according to localities.

The above unions put emphasis on the Sudo folk songs (songs of northwestern part of Korea), while excavating most typical ones full of vigor among the Kyonggi fork songs and Namdo folk songs (southern part) and have striven to maintain the original melodies and main character in improving them so that the broad working masses can learn and sing easily and merrily.

The newly arranged folk songs were disseminated through the recent third short course on folk songs organized by the Central Committee of the Musicians' Union. They are now being widely popularized in various parts of the country.

Development of Football in North Korea

Korean footballers are engaged in high-pitched training to participate in the athletic contests of the 8th World Youth and Students Festival For Peace and Friendship.

The footballers are training collectively at the Moranbong Stadium, racking their brains on new tactics on the basis of the experiences gained at the international matches they had in the recent years.

Football is one of the favorite games of the Korean people and has a long history in our country. But under the Japanese colonial rule the Korean footballers were barred to enter to the international arena, representing their own country and nation.

Like all other games, football was a monopoly of the ruling class and the broad masses were kept out of it. The August 15 Liberation in 1945 opened a broad road for the rapid development of football as well as other sports in our country.

A Korean football team was placed first at the 1st World Youth and Students Festival held in Prague in 1947.

Football is being disseminated rapidly among the broad masses. Now in North Korea, the football lovers and champions embraced in them exceed 240,000. They include 22 A class teams and 150 B class teams.

These teams consist of fine champions who have emerged from among the working people and they are guided by able instructors who took systematic course.

Yun Seung Chul, Merited Sportsman of the Republic, was a railway worker and Li Han Bok, Master of Sports, was a tankman during the Fatherland Liberation War (the Korean War). Our champions have come out from among plain workers, peasants and students.

The State bears all the expenses for the up keep of the athletic organizations.

Football matches are organized on a large scale every year. Besides, the regular annual national meet, workers', peasants' and office employees' games of nation-wide scale are also held every year.

Championship and contests for trophy open regularly in spring and autumn among the A and B class teams.

Through such traditional matches, the Central Athletic Training Course Team February 8 Team and Bumkai Team have become known as the strongest football teams of our country.

1 and 2: Hot fight with the "Vanguard" football team of the Soviet Union. 3: Footballers' family members as keen at game than anyone else. 4: First half ends.

The Korean footballers have proved successful in numbers of international contests.

Korean champions won over the Egyptian Team by a score of 2 to 1 at the Summer International Students Athletic Meet held in Budapest in 1954, the year after the Armistice in Korea, and they beat the Syrian Team by 9 to 1 and the Italian Team by 4 to 1 at the 1955 Warsaw Football Games.

The Korean football teams further widened the scope of their activities and had a number of matches with strong teams well known in the world.

In their matches with Hungarian Penzjork Team in 1958 they won two, lost one and one was a draw. The Central Athletic Training Course Team beat the Brno Spartak Team of Czechoslovakia by the score of 1 to 0.

Especially, last year's white-heat matches with the Moscow Spartak Team and Vanguard Team of the Soviet Union aroused great sensation.

In the matches with the Moscow Spartak Team in Moscow the Pyongyang Team beat the counterpart by the score of 2 to 1 and in the match with the Vanguard Team Pyongyang the February 8 Team of Korea won by the score of 1 to 0. After the match Pyongyang Soviet umpire A. Scharov gave the following impressions:

"I have held chief umpireship in a host of international games, but never did I receive such new and deep impressions as today. I was particularly moved by the fact that the Korean champions kept up the match at a high level to the last minute and their momental movements were marvellously quick... In spite of such characteristics, one eleven had a hard fight with the February 8 Team.

Football of Korea is making big strides under the deep care of the Korean Workers' Party and the State.

Friendship Football Game Between Korean and German Teams

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